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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

Persons wishing to communicate with the Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 8 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041, comprising room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

No cord nor cable can so forcibly draw, or hold so fast, as love can with a twisted thread.

—Burton.

Mr. Roosevelt's Alarm.

The leaders of the Republican party must be very much alarmed that the President of the United States must go out of his way to issue a campaign document, pleading for the election of Republican nominees for Congress. President Roosevelt recognizes that many of the voters in the United States are tired of Republican rule, and that there is grave danger from his point of view of a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. Therefore he makes a plea to the "business interests" of the country not to disturb the present status in Congress, lest they destroy prosperity.

He says that to change the leadership and organization of the House at this time means to bring confusion upon those who have been engaged in studying and working out a great comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our industrial, social and civic conditions.

Mr. Roosevelt is neither frank nor fair. He speaks as though the country were indebted to the Republican members of Congress for all the beneficent legislation of the last session, when he knows that he had to call Democrats to his aid in order to put through his own pet measures, which he had appropriated from Democratic platforms.

But the merit in the President's letter is his plea for the protective tariff.

"We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff," says he, "and we feel that the phenomenal industrial prosperity which we are now enjoying is not lightly to be jeopardized by the loss of the tariff." He says that the tariff is the only way to secure the benefit of the tariff at the cost of general business depression. But whenever a given rate or schedule becomes evidently disadvantageous to the nation because of the changes which go on from year to year in our Congress, and where it is to be changed, it is to be changed by the tariff.

It is the first time in the history of Southern journalism that newspapers like The Times-Dispatch, the Raleigh News and Observer, the Charlotte Observer, the Wilmington Star, the Wilmington Messenger, the Atlanta Journal, the Charleston News and Courier, the Columbia State, the Birmingham Age-Herald and News, the Mobile Register, the Montgomery Advertiser, the Vicksburg Herald, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, Playhouse and State have been denounced for teaching reverence for law and accused of promoting crime by disseminating lynchings. This is noted in passing as an interesting departure from journalistic ethics; but let us see how our contemporary's rank assertions tally with the facts:

According to the New York World, in sixteen years from 1894 to 1900, the number of lynchings in the United States was 2,610. Of these 2,600 were in the Southern States, in spite of the teaching of Southern newspapers, and 436 in the North. The proportion between blacks and whites was as two to one, 1,000 being negroes and 564 white men. The proportion of black men in the last five years has been larger. "This is accounted for," says the World, "by the fact that lynchings for horse and cattle-stealing by white men of the West were more common than they are to-day." That means that the decrease in lynching has been largely in the North and West, and not in the South. In 1904, according to this same authority, there were 88 lynchings in the United States, 62 of which were in the South—in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. In these States, during the same year, the number of legal executions for all crimes was 43. In Arkansas there were 7 legal executions and 17 lynchings; in Georgia there were 2 legal executions and 17 lynchings; in Florida there was 1 legal execution and 3 lynchings; in Mississippi there were 3 lynchings and 18 lynchings; in South Carolina there were 2 legal executions and 5 lynchings.

In the light of these statistics, what becomes of the Journal's claim that lynchings for criminal assault have become exceedingly rare, and that "in nine-tenths of these cases the negro is hanged under the form of law"? Out of 83 lynchings in 1904, were only eight of them for criminal assault? Did Southern white men lynch negroes for horse-stealing and send to the courts those accused of criminal assault? Does the Journal allege that, out of 2,600 lynchings during fourteen years, 1,872 of them were for crimes other than criminal assault?

Take either horn of the dilemma, and, in any event, the figures will make an instructive study for the News Leader as well as for the Journal.

The Use of Ice.

The use of ice is one of the most striking customs that have been developed in America, and to the eyes of the European the custom is as unwholesome and unwise as it is unusual. A number of interesting observations on the use of ice have been collected by the New York Evening Post, and, though it may not be that the use of ice-cold drinks are more healthful, it is at least comforting to our national pride to know that the fondness for ice-water is not a new thing under the sun, nor are the attempts made in American cities to pile up fortunes by means of ice monopoly a new phase of human depravity.

There is a verse in Proverbs (xxv, 13), says the Evening Post—"as the cold of snow in time of harvest, so is a faithless messenger to them that send him"—which seems to indicate that the ancient Hebrews were in the habit of bringing down snow from the mountains at night as the natives of some parts of Spain do to the present day. A German historian has expressed surprise that no one thought of celebrating the thousandth anniversary of the discovery of the existence of ice by making artificial ice to which a native of Schleswig named Wulfstan, a contemporary of Alfred the Great, referred in a report on the people of Etheland, who, he said, could place two buckets of water or beer side by side and make out of the water a block of ice as easily as in winter. This may have been merely a tribal or local secret; but we can go back 2,800 years, at any rate, and find a state of affairs not unlike our own.

In the year 1878 there appeared a book on Constantinople by Salmon Schwelger, who wrote that in the neighborhood of that city there was a number of pits, into which men were hired to shovel snow in winter. This hardened into ice, and in summer it was saved off in chunks as large as a horse could carry only and taken to the city, where it was sold to the fruit dealers. "Whoever buys a glass of sherbet or grape juice adds a lump of ice, and throws it in, or else he walks along the street and winks the ice to him," says the author. "If he had guests, two Thalers, to keep him supplied with ice." The ice was placed on flasks, so as to make a cool drink. "For there are no deep cellars, as in our country," Schwelger's further remarks explain the high price of this popular

commodity: a single Pasha was known to make as much as 80,000 duets a year out of his ice pits, while the profits of the Sultan, who also sold ice and snow, must be incalculable.

So the ex-Mayor of New York was not the first ruler who saw his main chance in the ice pits. Whether Europe likes the American custom or not, it has learned to prepare such delicacies as the American tourist desires, and ice-water can now be had in European hotels at an extra charge, and we may yet be able to have lead air on tap in America, and if so, make our wines and customs effective in Europe. Many, however, remain at home, and for them it is a very important question whether their physical well-being is not seriously damaged by pouring pints of melted ice down one's throat, under the alluring and disguising flavor of some soda-water fountain taste. As a matter of fact, a cup of weak tea does more to allay thirst than a barrel of ice-water, but the psychological attraction of the idea of coldness makes us put ice even in our tea and coffee. For those who will use cooled water, better health and more comfort can safely be promised. We have already suggested, as does the Evening Post, that it would be well to teach the use of the porous jug for cooling water, which has been so long one of the blessings of the hot Oriental countries. But even this will not keep the milk pure for the babies, and, whether we learn to drink our water cool or hot, we will probably never find any substitute for refrigeration if the milk is to be kept pure.

For the sake of the babies and the sick, whether ice is abused by the average citizen or not, no charity is more essential than the Ice Mission during the heated season, and practicing abstinence in one's own use should only emphasize the needs of those who are unable to supply themselves with the necessary comfort and convenience.

Assertions vs. Facts.

It does not speak well for law and order in old Virginia that two out of the three daily papers published at the State capital should be open and avowed advocates of lynch law. The Evening Journal is more radical even than the News Leader.

"In the last thirty years," says the Journal, "we can recall no instance of a negro brute having perpetrated this crime escaping death, either by the 'decorous administration of the law' by the courts, or the prompt administration of justice by the mob."

"While the last was the universally accepted method of dealing with this crime, its perpetration was comparatively rare. Lynching was swift, certain, secret and terrible, and few communities needed more than one example of this kind to make their women comparatively safe."

"Thanks, however, to the persistent preaching of The Times-Dispatch and other papers, chiefly those in the North, teaching racial equality, that feel an abnormal reverence for laws that utterly fail in the purpose for which they are supposed to exist, lynching for criminal assault has become comparatively rare. In the mouths of these same editors, the negro is lumped under the name of 'lawless.'"

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The Passing of Crusoe's Island.

The name of the island of Juan Fernandez conveys nothing to the minds of most persons. "Robinson Crusoe's" island, however, is another matter, and an interesting landmark was destroyed when this little dot off the South American coast was wiped out in the Chilean earthquake the other day. Alexander Selkirk, generally believed to be the prototype of Defoe's hero, lived for four years on Juan Fernandez, 1704-08, in entire solitude. Selkirk was a Scotch tanner's son, with a turbulent and untidy disposition. Summoned to appear before a kirk session for unbecomingly behavior in church, says the legend, he "did not compare, being gone away to the sea."

Later he engaged in the buccannery way, and, having a dispute with his captain, was at his own request marooned at Juan Fernandez. On his return to Europe Defoe became acquainted with the ex-pirate and hermit, and wrote his adventures in the great story that is usually regarded as the foundation of the English novel. "Crusoe" appeared serially in a London newspaper, and instantly became one of the classics of English literature.

Bright Prospects in the Ninth.

Chairman Bilyson, of the State Democratic Committee, reports that Democratic prospects in the Ninth District are very bright. The leading Democrats of that district are so busy with their private affairs that it was hard to find an available man who would agree to accept the nomination. Mr. Bruce, the nominee, was in no sense a candidate for the position. He has extensive coal properties, which he is now developing, and his choice was to stay at home and take care of his interests; but the nomination was forced upon him, and he finally agreed to take it, even at a sacrifice. The nomination not only sought him, but overpowered him.

Members of the convention appreciated Mr. Bruce's situation, and appreciated the sacrifice which he made. Therefore they agreed to give him the most cordial support, not merely in yells and cheers, but in a more substantial way. They have put him in position to make a thorough canvass, and there is every reason to believe that he will succeed in routing the forces of Mr. Homy and redeeming the district to Democracy.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Herald, has just celebrated its third birthday anniversary, and it makes the cheering statement that during the past year the growth of the paper has been wonderful, both in subscriptions and advertisements. "We enter upon the fourth year of our existence," says the Herald, "with the brightest prospects in our history, with a wider field in which to circulate, and a most excellent equipment."

The Times-Dispatch feels a peculiar interest in the success of The Herald, as the paper was started by a graduate from this office. May it have continuous prosperity.

Mr. Antoni Kropotnikarap Karpolis, a Chicago Greek, has syncretized his cognomen to "Post." To make the thing perfectly symmetrical, Mr. K. ought to have been a Pole.

"There is reason for believing that the Hon. Cannon's boom will hardly be the kind of success he is fond of talking about."

Most men, as we size up the situation, would be willing to exchange a little coin of vantage for a little coin of the realm.

The New Singer building, says the New York Mail, is to be forty-two stories high. That's so-so, isn't it?

The Jam or Navagar having passed away, we venture to express the hope that he was a good and pure Jam.

The straw lid is beginning dimly to perceive its dark finish.

The world may owe every man a living, but he has got to be his own collector.

Mother Earth has at last let Valparaiso alone.

The full text of Rudyard Kipling's recent "poem" in the London Standard is circulating through the American Press, rather because of its author's fame than of its own intrinsic merit. Here it is:

WILL ENGLAND MAKE NO SIGN?
The shame of Amajuba Hill
Lie heavy on our line,
But here is shame complete still,
And England makes no sign.

Unchallenged, in the market place
And the chosen land,
Our rulers pass our rule and race
Into the stranger's hand.

At a great price you loosed the yoke
"Nearth which our brethren lay."
(Your dead that perished ere 'twas broke
Are scarcely dust to-day.)
Think you ye freed them at that price?
Wake, or your toll is vain!

Our rulers jugglingly devise
To sell them back again—
Back to the ancient bittoress
Ye ended once for all.

Back oppression none may guess
Who have not borne its thrall—
Back to the slough of their despair,
Helots anew, held fast
By England's seal upon the bond
As Helots to the last.

What is their sin that they are made
Rebillion's lawful prey?
This is their sin: that, oft betrayed,
They did not oft betray;
That for their hurt they kept their vows,
That for their faith they died.
God help them, Children of Our House,
Whom England hath denied!

But we—what God shall turn our doom—
What blessing dare we claim,
Who lay a nation in the womb
To crown a traitor's game?
Who came before amazed mankind,
And search the forms of law to bind
Our blood to servitude.

Now, even now, before you learn
How near we broke our trust;
Now, even now, ere we return
Dominion to the dust;
Now—ere the Gates of Mercy close
Forever 'gainst the line
That sells its son to serve its foes—
Will England make no sign?

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Sir,—Wouldn't it be as pertinent for the Governor of South Carolina to say to the Governor of North Carolina, and to the Governor of Virginia, that "there is a very short time between lynchings"?

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There are a large number of citizens who have interested themselves in both sides of the case.

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A Dinwiddie Couple Hie to Gretna Green.

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The river where he was drowned is about a mile and a half from the city, and in a few minutes there were a hundred people on the scene assisting in rescuing the body. The news spread very rapidly, and the streets were lined with people to see the lifeless body of the boy being carried in a wagon to the home on John Street.

Henderson Improvements.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
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Dr. Lyon's
TOOTH POWDER
PERFECT
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
S. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

Rhymes for To-Day

Daily Poets and Yearly Ones.

I was Mr. Swinburne
And he was Little Me.
He'd write a bit less gayly
When doing verses daily.
While I might sing of sin-borne
Dolours sweeter than—
That is, if I were Swinburne
And he were Little Me.

If I were Mr. Kipling,
And Kipling he were I,
His stuff would read more solemn,
And foolish in my column,
And I might beat his rapping
And straining balance—
If I were Rudyard Kipling
And Kipling he were I.

If I had Clinton Scollard's
Soft place and he had my,
I'd like to see the verses
He'd write each day, and course,
"Why are you all hiding from Tommy?"
And snicker at his sigh—
If I had Clinton Scollard's
Soft place and he had my.

If I could be some poet
Who wrote, say, once a week,
He'd get his changing places
My barren black ax, and
While I would write, I know it,
Both lovely and unique—
If I were some best poet
Who wrote just once a week.

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

One Mind.—"That young married couple seem of one mind, don't they?" "Yes; hers."—Boston Transcript.

Practical Joking.—"What is a practical joke?" "One that you can sell for a dollar and buy bread with it."—Judge.

Why Not the Ice-man?—Mrs. Skinnum: "Why are you all hiding from Tommy?" Little Lizzie: "Tommy is the butcher, come with his bill."—Philadelphia Record.

Bridge.—"There's no bridge over the Hellespont," mused Hero, "and where there's no bridge, there's no society in the true sense, so I'll just stay on this side." And that was why Leander had to swim for it.—Puck.

Sympathetic.—Mrs. Brown: "Our little George got meritorious commendation in school last term." Mrs. Malaprop: "I don't say 'meritorious'—I say 'meritorious'."—Puck.

Demand Exceeded Supply.—Summer Boarder (just arrived): "Why, when I was here last year there were no wind-mills, and now I see only one." Landlord: "Well, you see, there wasn't wind enough to keep all three going, so we took down two."—Pittsburgh Courier.

True Enough.—"There goes Terrible Tommy, the would-be champion. Brutal looking fellow, isn't he?" "Yes, but you'd scarcely expect a prize-fighter to be graceful."—Pittsburgh Courier.

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